# NEAR THE SOUTHERN CROSS

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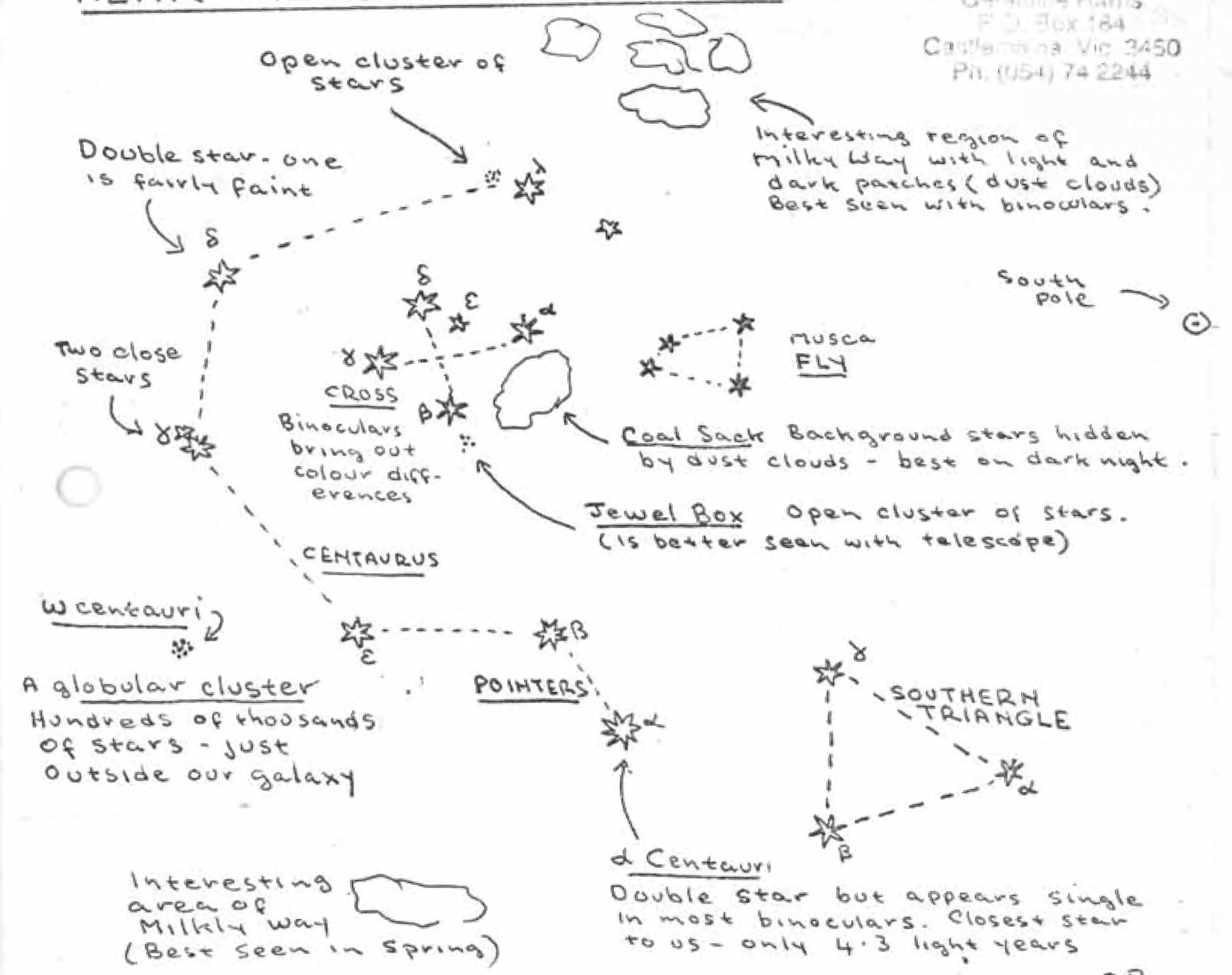


E.P.

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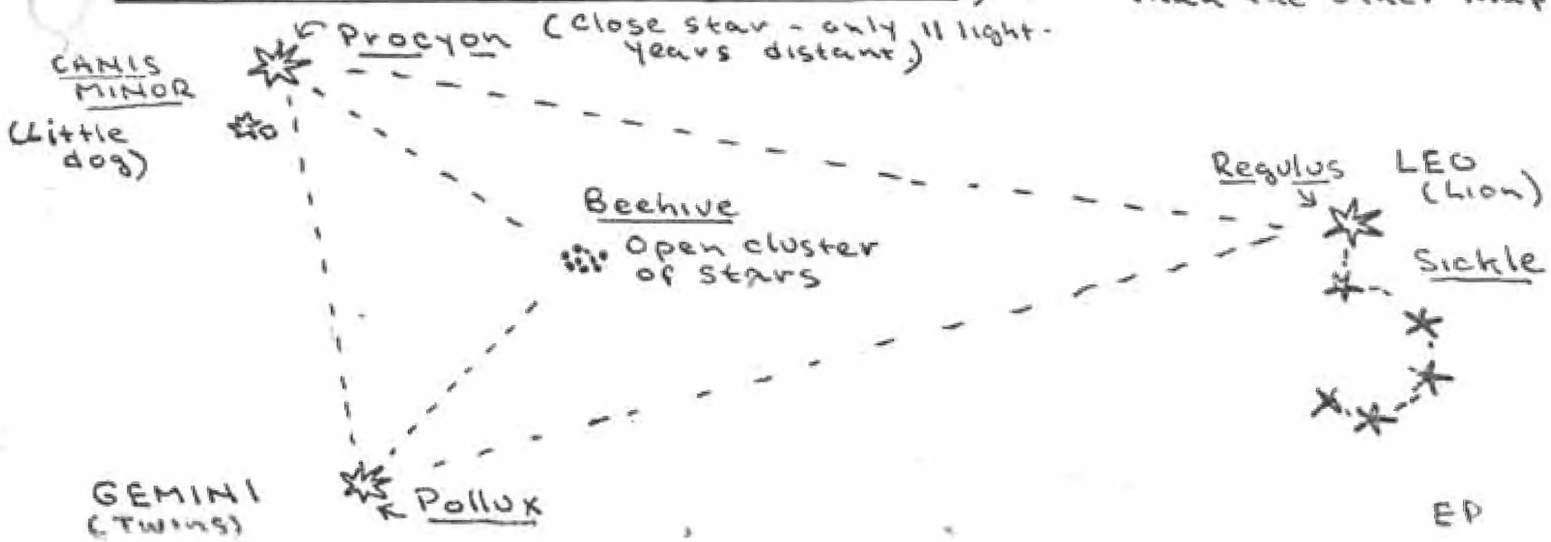
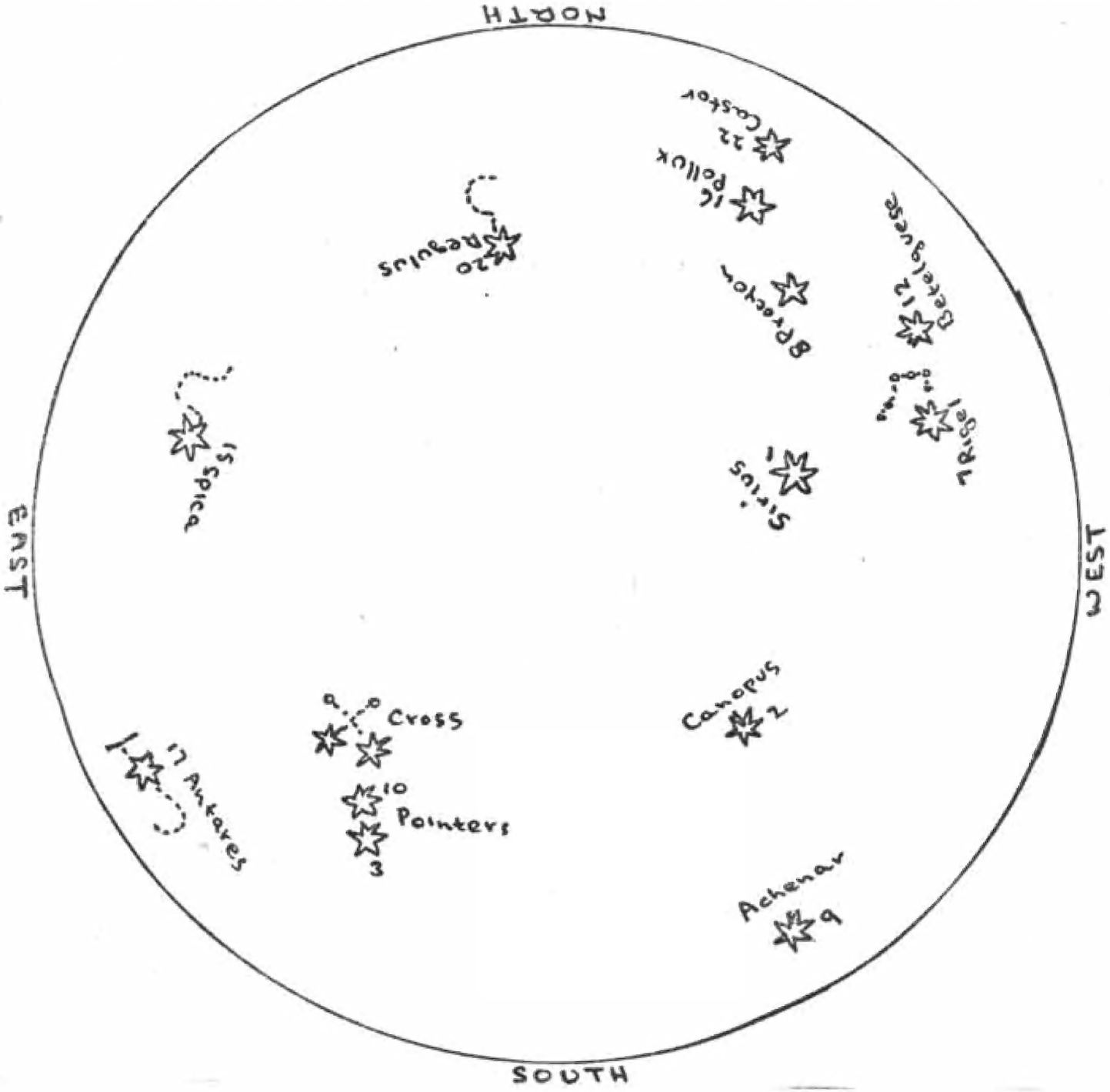
## POSITION OF PRAESEPE (BEEHIVE)

Scale is smaller than the other maps



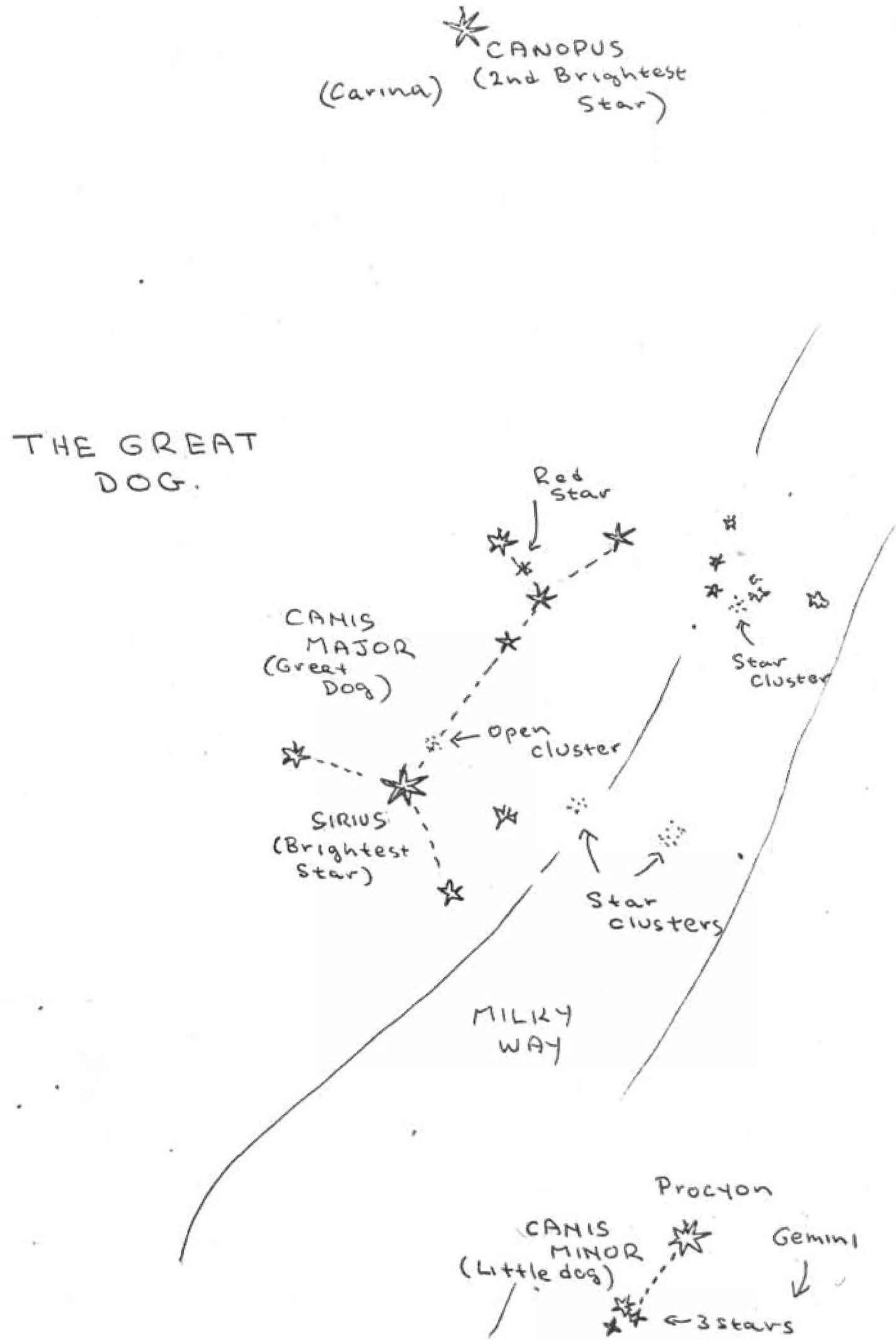

EP

POSITION OF THE BRIGHT STARS 7.30 pm 1st May; 9.30 1st April.




| | Star | Constellation | Mag | | Star | Constellation | Mag |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sirius | Canis major | -1.6 | 13 | d Crucis | Crux (Cross) | 1.0 |
| 2 | Canopus | Carina | -0.8 | 15 | Spica | Virgo | 1.2 |
| 3 | d Centauri | Centaurus | +0.1 | 16 | Pollux | Gemini | 1.2 |
| 7. | Rigel | Orion | 0.3 | 17 | Antaries | Scorpio | 1.2 |
| 8. | Procyon | Canis minor | 0.5 | 20 | Regulus | Leo | 1.3 |
| 9 | Achenar | Eridanis | 0.6 | 21 | B Crucis | Crux(Cross) | 1.5 |
| 10 | B Centauri | Centaurus | 0.9 | 22 | Castor | Gemini | 1.6 |
| 12 | Betelguese | Orion | 0.9 | | | | |

TURN THE STAR MAP TO THE DIRECTION YOU ARE LOOKING (e.g. if you face north, the map should be turned 180°)
USE THE MAP TO FIND THE BRIGHTEST STARS
USE THE BRIGHT STARS TO FIND THE CONSTELLATIONS.


CANOPUS
(2nd Brightest Star)
(Carina)
THE GREAT DOG.
Red star
CANIS MAJOR (Great Dog)
Star Cluster
open cluster
SIRIUS (Brightest Star)
Star clusters
MILKY WAY
Procyon
CANIS MINOR (Little dog)
Gemini
3 stars

# THE STARS THROUGH BINOCULARS

For some astronomy, binoculars are unsurpassed. To keep night vision, cover your torch with red cellophane when referring to star maps.

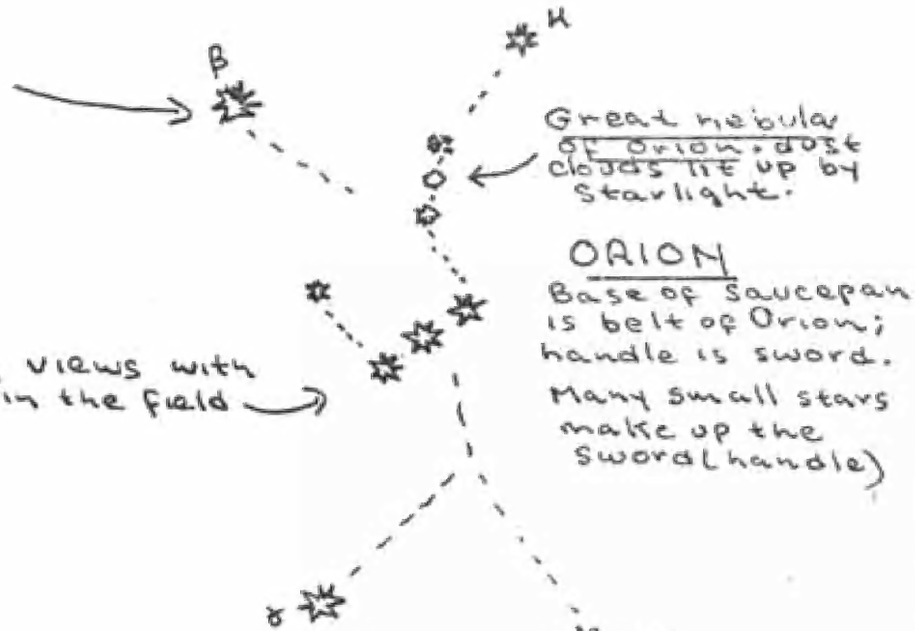
**BRIGHTNESS IN CONSTELLATIONS**

Generally, order is

| | |
|---|---|
| $\alpha$ | alpha |
| $\beta$ | beta |
| $\gamma$ | gamma |
| $\delta$ | delta |
| $\varepsilon$ | epsilon |

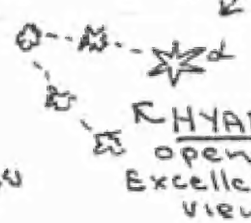
## NEAR ORION

**Rigel** An extremely hot blue star - very much hotter and brighter than our sun. must be fairly young (Compare colour with Betelguese and Aldebaran)


β
η
Great nebula of Orion: dust clouds lit up by starlight.
ORION
Base of saucepan is belt of Orion; handle is sword.
Many small stars make up the sword (handle)
Interesting views with many stars in the field
γ
α
Triangle of stars
Betelguese
(Beetle-juice is not really correct). A gia. red star - diameter 300 million miles, which is larger than the earth's orbit. A dying star; its brightness is variable.

**Aldebaran** A giant red star.

**TAURUS** (The bull)




Interesting part of Milky Way with bright areas and dark dust clouds

**PLEIADES** (The Seven Sisters)

Most people can see six of the sisters. A few can see eight or more. Compare with your count with binoculars. A cluster of related stars, photographs show dust between the stars. Best seen in summer.